IS THERE FEVER IN THE ICE?

PREVIDEN'S ANALYRIS OF SUCH ICE

AS THE CITY CONSUMEN.

Preceive Purifice Water in a Measure, but

Been Net Kill all Excession—Where New
Tork Seek Inc.—Br. Praden's Water has been not been for the companies with the open ments of the popularity supposed that water in hysing becomes purified and that the injurious elements that there may be in it are eliminated by the action of the frost. For a long time it was considered that even though for may receive the control of the control of the frost. For a long time it was considered that even though for may receive the control of the preceding of the control of the frost. For a long time it was considered that even though for may receive the control of the preceding time it was considered that even the control of the preceding time it was considered that even the control of the

Prudden, the director of the laboratory of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this city. In the early part of the year he contributed a long article to the Medical Record in which he showed the result of very careful analyses of different samples of ice taken from all the sources of supply around New York. He came to the conclusion that typhoid fever and possibly cholera might easily be spread among the consumers of the ice which is formed on

This river," he says, "is at the best rather shallow, and large quantities of detritus annually brought down the stream cause constant considerable change in the bottom. The and considerable change in the bottom. The islands in the river from Coxsackie to Albany are gradually formed from the sedimentary deposit. At the upper part of this section, Troy, a city of over 50,000 inhabitants, empties daily 8,000,000 gallons of sewage into the river, which is already charged with contributions from Cohoes and Lansingburgh, to say nothing of the impurities brought by the Mohawk from the west. A few miles below Troy, Albany, with over 90,000 inhabitants, has also an efficient sewage system which it pours directly into the river."

THE POLLUTION OF THE HUDSON.

These pollution of the Hudson.

These he considers the great sources of pollution of the Hudson River. Hudson, with over 8,000 inhabitants: Catskill, with over 4,000, and Kingston, with 16,000, add also their contributions within the ice-field limits. The practice in those cities of using Hudson River water without filtration for drinking purposes he serverly condomns. In consequence of the pollution of the stream, the water contains an empression of the stream, the water containing some thirty acres, made for the purpose of increasing the city dockage, the pollution is apparent to the eye and nose. Within sight of the walls of this basin stands one of the ice houses whose harvest is stored for the companies of New Yorkers. At this point about 25,000 tons of ice is stored. Dr. I'rudden says that, in justice to the reputable ice gatherers, it should be said that they entirely condomn the practice of ice harvesting in the immediate vicinity of Albany; but he finds that the water is polluted to a considerable distance below. In fact, he finds that about two-thirds of the ice within twelve miles of that city.

Taking the results of all his analyses of ice from the various sources, he finds that the average number of ithing the considerable distance below. In one cubic centimeter of the mileted ice is a feel to have said that the water is polluted to a considerable distance below. In fact, he finds that about two-thirds of the ice obtained from other sources he seeks with less condemnation. The only possibility of infection?

Taking the results of all his analyses of ice from the various sources, he finds that the average number of the inevitive of

Taking the results of all his analyses of ice from the various sources, he finds that the average number of living bacteria contained in one cubic centimeter of the melted ice is 2.033, or, to put it in more common terms, a pint of melted ice would harbor about haif a million living bacteria of various kinds. He who, impressed with the importance of a pure drinking water, should perfectly filter haif a glass of average winter Croton water and then add to it an equal quantity of average ice, would have the satisfaction of replacing the bacteria removed with more than eight times as many from more uncertain and questionable sources.

One reason, Dr. Prudden says, why it was never before known by scientific men that ice might contain the germs of disease was that the only method of research was by chemical axamination. These could not, except inferentially, determine the presence of bacteria. It is no longer necessary to infer their presence. These living germs may now be actually countad, and their species and actions on the animal body definitely determined. The new method by which this information is obtained is called the biological analysis.

In the experiments made by Dr. Prudden samples of ice which contained evident gross impurities, such as grass and straw, were in all cases rejected as not fairly representative. It has been shown that bacteria may exist in enormous numbers without impairing the clearness and transparency of the ice.

A series of experiments on typhoid fever acteria by Dr. Frudden shows that more than 1,500,000 of these organisms may be diffused through a tablespoonful of perfectly clear distilled water without in any appreciable degree impairing its transparency, even when it was held to the light. By passing a beam of light from a lass through the tube containing the water the faintest opalescence was detected.

BACTERIA THAT CAN STAND FREEZING.

from a lans through the tube containing the water the faintest opsiesconce was detected.

BACTERIA THAT CAN STAND YREEZING.

Certain bacteria are capable of retaining their vitality after an exposure of several hours to a very low temperature, and, in an experiment made by Dr. Cohn, an eminent German physician, bacteria lived even when the temperature had been reduced to zero. Dr. Prudden, in order to find out the effect of freezing on separato species of bacteria, made a number of tubes were plugged at the mouth with cotton and thoroughly sterilized. These were divided into set, and into each tube of the different sets was put five ouble centimeters of sterilized water, which had been mixed with a small quantity of a pure culture of well-defined species of bacteria, the number of which had first been determined. Duplicate analyses were made to insure accuracy. These tubes were put into a refrigerator, the temperature of which was kept by ice and salt at from 14 to 50° F. The water in the tubes was usually frozen solid in a short time. The refrigerator was kept at this temperature for three months, and the tubes containing the different kinds of bacteria were taken out at varying intervals, the ice moited, and the number of living bacteria in one ouble centimeter determined in the usual way. Hore than one hundred complete analyses were made in this way, and the effect of longer or shorter freezing studied on six species of bacteria under varying conditions. The experiments on three of these species are particularly interesting to the consumer of ios in this city and Brootlyn, because they comprise those kinds of bacteria under varying conditions. The experiments on three of these species are particularly interesting to the consumer of ios in this city and Brootlyn, because they comprise those kinds of bacteria under varying to the contained of the following results:

The enumber of bacteria in one cubic centimeter of water before freezing were innumerable. After the water had been frozen four the same that the BACTERIA THAT CAN STAND PREEZING.

IS THERE FEVER IN THE ICE? | Home more nearly approached those of natural

a safe degree of bacterial purification of the water from natural causes may have occurred. CONDITIONS THAT DISOUISE THE DANGER.

Typhoid basilli have not been detected in the Hudson River ice, because the search for particular species of bacteria in a large dilution is an almost hopeless task, unless the species sought for possesses bloiogreal marks and peculiarities in the mode of growth or appearance under the microscope. Unfortunately this is not the case with this particular bacilius. He says if we look at the cases of typhoid fever as they are constantly occurring in New York and the adjacent towns where Hudson River ice is used, we do not find and should not expect to find any marked excess of typhoid fever among those who habitually use ice for drinking purposes over those who do not, because the sanitary surroundings of the people who do not habitually use ice in this way are so much less favorable, as a general rule, that other sources of infection, equally or more efficient, would cover any revelation of the statistics.

"If we sum up, what we really know about the relations of Hudson River ice to typhoid fever," he said, "we can only say that the facts show that it is certain that the ice from some parts of the river must contain the bacteria of typhoid fever, and that these may be taken into the system with ice water in a living condition. Whether the necessary relationship between the number of hacteria thus taken and the condition of predisposition of the individual occurs frequently or infrequently, or ever occurs at all, we cannot positively say, but the grave character of the disease should warn against indifference in the matter, and such measures should be taken as will secure the consumer of ice against even the possibility of such infection."

He suggests that the State Board of Health, or some other authorized body, should have full control over the ice harvesting fields, and, by a system of inspection not less strict than that which should exist in the care of the ordinary water sumply,

The possibility that the drainage from these wellings may reach the lake he thinks worth consideration. Highland Lake fee, he says, ought to be free from contamination. Lake Meahaugh is connected with a bond of stagnant water, which might have some effect upon the ice. The same objection is true of an ice bond. Van Cortland ice is clear, and whatever contamination there may be in the Bronx liter could easily be got rid of.

the ice. The same objection is true of an ice pond. Van Cortland ice is clear, and whatever contamination there may be in the Bronx River could easily be got rid of.

Superinxendent Day's optnion.

Dr. Walter De F. Day, the Sanitary Superintendent of this city, said that the Board of Health does not have any supervision over the ice brought into the city at present. It has not yet been demonstrated that any danger exists or that any infection has been caused in this way, and the question has therefore not been seriously considered. The theoretical possibility of infection from this source he admitted, and said that if there were any evidence to prove actual disease resulting from the use of ice, the Board of Health would undoubtedly take such measures as lay within its power to restrict the saie of such ice.

The icemen seemed to think that there is no cause for interference in any way. They say that all the reputable companies cut their log far enough away from the cities to prevent infection through the sewage. They point to the fact that the cities along those parts of the Hudson whence the ice is obtained use the water for drinking purposes, and that it certainly cannot be any worse when it is frozen. At the knickerbocker ice Company one of the managers said that the action of frost was known to precipitate all flith, and that the water was purified at least 60 per cent, in freezing. He said that the ice had been used for years, and no causes for complaint had everyet been found. Great care was taken, he said to get at the purest and best ice, and no efforts or expense were spared. At the same time he admitted that ice was cut not far from any of the cities, and within the lines of what. Dr. Prudden says, might be considered infectious regions. This company uses more Hudson River ice than any of the other companies. It also gets considerable of its lee from Rockland Lake, and the manager in speaking this said that it was admitted to be absolutely pure.

At the office yet made and the experiments which he ha

forms and the tubes containing the different income and the containing the different income and the tubes containing the different income income and the tubes containing the different income income and the control of the income and the income and

DOES YOUR CHILD STUTTER? chest thrown outward (not excessively), the shoulders thrown back, without being raised, and the hands harging loosely at the sides of BOY TO PREPENT OR CURE DEFECTIVE

UTTERANCE IN THE TOUNG. Sensible and Important Advice from a Com-petent Authority-The Mischlef of Ecconr-aging Baby Tath-A Simple System of Voice Gymnatics for Young Children.

Although stuttering does not make its disagreeable presence fully feit until the afflicted individual becomes completely aware of his defect in all its horror, yet we can, by careful observation, in many cases perceive slight indiestions of it in the first attempts at speech made by children, and not rarely we meet with three-year-old children who already stutter in a marked degree, without, as a matter of course, themselves being aware of the difficulty in speaking. Now, instead of exert-ing one's self to the utmost in such cases to counteract the evil. to kill in its so dangerous, people are generally either indifferent to it, or do not consider the matter of sufficient importance, or else follow some such advice as, "Just let the matter alone; the evil will decrease as the child grows older." This way of dealing with the trouble is just as wrong as if we should the trouble is just as wrong as if we should deem it proper to postpone the necessary orthopedic treatment of a child, tending to bodily deformity, to a later period. The child grows, indeed, but the swil instead of decreasing grows with its growth, so that its removal is at last rendered impossible. What at first was but carelessness and a bad habit becomes later on a lasting defect and second nature. This explains the great number of stutterers.

THE INFLUENCE OF EXAMPLE.

An unpardonable mistake in the treatment of a child inclined toward defective utterance consists in the encouragement of the so-called baby language:

Down in de b'ishi dem meadow
De pitty daisier home, ac.

When the child speaks to its parents in this or a similar language some parents are delighted at the quaintness of the charming three-year-oid prattler, and instead of immediately teaching it to speak correctly, they answer in the same indistinct fashion, as though they, too, were children. The child is thereby not only not shows its own mistakes, but is confirmed in them, and grows more and more into this defective manner of speech, whence stammering and frequently stuttering arise.

It is alterative means, nay even in a high

more into this defective manner of speech, whence stammering and frequently stuttering arise.

It is altegether useless, nay, even in a high degree injurious, to scold or, worse still, strike a child for defective utterance or stuttering. It is requisite that those who surround such a child should be most gentle and calm, for everything harsh or abrupt startles, and nothing is more adapted to promote stuttering than terror and fear.

With grown-up persons or with children between eight and twelve years explanations or prescribed rules may exercise a beneficial effect: with children below eight years this is altogether useless. Here only the means that nature prescribes can be applied—that is, imitation and habit. Whatever a child of such a tender age sees or hears it imitates, and very often with surprising fidelity. Hence the creation of a dialect which is spoken by the children just as by the parents. The persons surrounding the child are everything in its development, and it depends principally on them how its natural abilities are developed and what defects make their appearance. Persons in contact with a child of this age ought not to have defects of any kind, as for instance, in breathing, in the production of voice, in speaktor, and in language. They ought not to speak too rapidly, too hastily, or in detached phrases; the child, forced by nature to rely on initation, will assume all these defects. Hence let the family be very careful that the child hears only good speaking.

IMPORTANCE OF RARLY OBRECTION.

As soon as a mother perceives that a child has the habit of repeating, and quickly repeat-

IMPORTANCE OF EARLY CORRECTION.

As soon as a mother perceives that a child has the habit of repeating, and quickly repeating, syllables or letters, or, indeed, of incorrectly pronouncing words or syllables or letters, she must not let this pass by unnoticed, or even perhaps laugh at the matter in amusement, mimicking the incorrectly spoken words and exaggerating the defects; but she must with with the greatest calmness, and without startling the child by too sudden interruption, slowly and distinctly utter in correct manner the wrongly pronounced word, syllable, or letter, and cause the little one to repeat it folke manner. Let the mother, however, be careful not to de this with a forced distinctness of utterance, for, as the child will imitate her, it will now fail into the error of affectation, which will increase just as much as any other defect. If the mother has failed to understand the child, let her cause it slowly to repeat its words, always, however, without startling it by too sudden or volent commands, and let her make it a ruly never to comply with the wish of a child which it has not clearly and distinctly uttered. A story is told of a mother who cured her child of stuttering by forcing it to pronounce everything in a long-drawn, almost singing manner; for instance: "Please let me have an apple." Not until the child had thus spoken was its wish complied with. Such positive determination is absolutely indispensable to mothers and teachers.

FROPER RESPIRATION.

increase just as much as any other defect. If the mother has failed to understand the child, let her cause it slowly to repeat its words, always, however, without startling it by the content of the content of the child which it has not clearly and distinctly uttered. A story is told of a mother who cured her child of stuttering by forcing it to pronounce everything in a long-drawn, almost singing manner; for instance: "Please let me spock was its wish compiled with. Bush positive determination is absolutely indispensable to mothers and teachers.

Though, as I have already said, rules and lewa are of no avail in the case of a child of from 3 to 5 or 7 years, yet it must be accused. Above all, it must be accused a person wishes to speak he must first take breath. This the child usually fails to do; it gains sir, time, and tranquility to speak. When hence, of course, is forced after one or two words to take breath convulsively in order to continue to speak.—for instance: "If you is pant for air] want to go there, &c." This injury, lungs to express its thoughts, and hence, of course, is forced after one or two words to take breath convulsively in order to continue to speak.—for instance: "If you is pant for air] want to go there, &c." This injury, lungs to express its thoughts, and hence, of course, is forced after one or two words to take breath convulsively in order to continue to speak be not broken, many defects, principally among them sturtering, will onsue in time. It is, therefore, just at this sage that a child requires to be treated with the greatest attention, love, and patience, and must not be left to itself in the development of its speech.

THE BRIATHING OF STORIES.

A very good means of training a child to voice in such a manner that only the hab is the old the breath conds, and then broathe out with the child repeats continue the child repeats of the breath continue this and repeat to the child.

THE BRIATHING OF STORIES.

THE BELATING OF STORIES.

THE RELATING OF STORIES.

A very good means of training a child to speak properly, as indeed to concentrate its wandering thoughta, is to tell it stories. Let the mother relate little stories to the child, using only easily understood words, short sentences, which can be comprehended by the child, and let her, ere coming to the end of the tale, cause the child to repeat part after part slowly and distinctly, being careful to notice every mistake of the child in breathing and speaking, as well as in the language itself, and to correct every phonetic defect in a pleasant and gentie manner, not allowing the alightest mistake to pass unnoticed. In this manner, relating and being related to, let the story be brought to a close.

THE VALUE OF YOWELS AND CONSONANTS.

If it is particularly difficult for the child to

THE VALUE OF VOWELS AND CONSONANTS.

If it is particularly difficult for the child to utter correctly certain words, syllables, or letters, lest the mother respeat these slowly, loudly, and distinctly (though not in a forced manner) until the child can pronounce them correctly. Let the mother be careful that the vowels are always pronounced clearly—that is, with the correct vowel shades and with the necessary duration—and the consonant sounds are made short but decided. The letters of the alphabet (vowels and consonants) require a certain time for their formation, and must have a certain duration in speech. The vowel is the carrier of sound: on it we must tarry when it becomes necessary; upon it we must put every degree of emphasis, every shade of accent, for it is the expression of our feeling. It is the body of the language. The consonant is only the dreas. Both must be rightly produced in order to obtain the right results, and, as a beautiful body in an usiy dreas loses much of its beauty, aye, is often disfigured, so it is with a syllable or a word the vowels of which are rightly produced, while the consonants are rightly produced, while the consonants are falsely or defectively created. The greatest faults in speaking are too great an expenditure of strength, and neglect to give the vowel shades in the creation of the vowels.

THE DEACON IS SHEEPISH. BE CAME FROM MOUTH OF WOLF, TENN. INTO THE WOLFS MOUTH.



710. 1. - FIO. A. the body. From this position the child should begin all his exercises. We will call it "base position." (Figs. 1 and 2.)

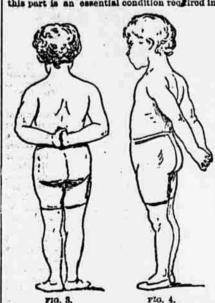
BREATHING EXERCISES.

position." (Figs. 1 and 2.)

BREATHING EXERCISES.

1. Let be child in the base position breathe in and out several times in succession while standing, by the downward movement of the diaphragm, the fleshy partition between the chest and the abdominal cavity, without raising the shoulders.

Let the child then hold its hands at the waist in the back in such a manner that the paims meet and the fingers are intertwined (Fig. 3). During inspiration the arms must be stretched downward, without, however, disencaging the hands (Fig. 4), and during expiration should return to their first position. In these movements the shoulders should not be raised, and the back must be kept perfectly straight. The inspiration must take place through the nostrils, the expiration through the mouth Breathing through the nostrils is very essential. It has the advantage of not drying the mucous membrane of the cavity of the mouth, the entrance to the throat, the throat itself, and the vocal cords, as the frequent inspiration through the mouth is apt to do. And the moisture of this part is an essential condition reading in



speaking. After every inspiration expiration must follow immediately without any exertion. At first but three such inspirations and expirations should be taken at a time, easy, natural, and inaudible—twice in the foreneous and twice in the afternoon. After two weeks increase gradually to five of these breathings; after four weeks to eight, and after six weeks to ten at a time, Continus these exercises for three months, and during this time see that the inspirations gradually grow deeper and the expirations more energetic. After the lapse of two months practise the following exercises:

voice axercises combine the voice development of the child.

VOICE EXERCISES.

3. Do all things before the child that you wish it to imitate.

(a) Breathe in and out inaudibly (now through the mouth). Let the child imitate this, and repeat it until it learns it. (b) Breathe (through the mouth) in and out audibly, that is, after the inaudible inspiration utter a long and drawnout (whispering) had until the child repeats correctly. (c) After an inaudible inspiration breathe out audibly, hab. continue this a couple of seconds, and without taking fresh breath turn the whisper into voice, holding this as long as possible. Do not go any further before the child can imitate this. When changing from the whisper into voice do not do it by saying ah, but merge the whisper into voice in such a manner that only the hah is heard with voice. (d) Begin with voice hah, continue it a few seconds, and without taking fresh breath merge into whisper hah, and hold it two seconds. (e) Begin with voice ah, hold the ione a few seconds, and without taking fresh breath merge into whisper hah, widee), hah (whisper) ah (voice), hah (whisper) ah (voice), hah (whisper) ah (voice), hah (whisper), ah (voice), both syllables of equal length; (l) then the first syllable short and the second long. These expirations, in a whisper, so well as with voice, must be carried out very gently, without any compression whatever of the vocal cords, and have the purpose of giving the child who knows nothing of the vocal cords, and to whom no explanation would be of any use, the feeling of correctly and gently using the child, and let the child each of the following pure vowels: E (as in he). A (as in hay), O (as in or), O (as in oh), O (as in cool), in the same manner. In mano clearly and distinctly to the child, and let the child each of the following pure vowels: E (as i

z is equivalent to zs im axe, or to year or piel.

5. Practise combinations of the vowels with consonants—syllables and words. It is not necessary to give any examples, as the mother can easily find them for berself. I would merely draw attention to the fact that it is necessary to begin with easy words, after which one may proceed to more difficult ones. These exercises cannot be practised too often.

GYMMASTIC EXERCISES.

When the child has attained the age of six of

GYMNASTIC EXERCISES.

When the child has attained the age of six or seven years it must begin to practise gymnastic exercises which put the entire body into action, and which it is unnecessary to specify, as the principal ones are generally well known. The breathing and voice exercises must, however, not be neglected. Gymnastic exercises must always take place in pure air—in summer in the open air, in winter in properly ventilated, moderately warm rooms where there is no draught. As long as the child is not old enough to attend school it must daily move as much as possible in the fresh air, and must as much as possible breather through the nostrils, the mouth being kept closed. Osman Guttman.

Castno Sunday Night Concort.

Casine Sunday Night Concert at the Casine under the management of Abbey, Schoeffel, and Grau was another popular musical treat, and a generous audience gave a cordial greeting to Conductor Neuendorff and the artists. Mmc. Hastreiter sang "Il Guarany" and Reichard's "Love's Request," and responded to resounding encores. Miss Nettic Carponter's violin solo, "Fantaisle de Faust," by Saraste, was heartily applauded, and she responded with a necturne of Chopin's. Signor De Anna, Mmc. Sacconi, Signor Carbone, and Theodore Bjorksten were pisasantly received, and Bignor Ferrari, the accompanyist, got a good welcome. The boxes of the Casine were lifed with theatrical people, among them rancis wilson. Bobert B. Mantell, and Mrs.

He Will Try the Home Comforts of the House of Detration for Awhile Until the Green Goods Wolves are Intely Caged. Descon Allan Thompson Gilliland of Mouth of Wolf, Clay county, Tennessee, who arrived in this town on Saturday morning to buy green goods, and was rescued by Detective Reynolds while in confab with Tony Nelson, sawdust man, in the Sinclair House, was in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morn-ing as complainant against Nelson, while Central Office Detectives Maguire and Crowley appeared against Sidney Heyman, Nelson's part-ner. Farmer Gilliand made affidavit that on Oct. 5 he received at his home a circular informing him that if he wanted to get rich by dealing in counterfeit money he should write to N. Mortimer, care of printer, 305 Bowery.

to N. Mortimer, care of printer, 305 Bowery. He received other letters in which he was told to come to New York and put up at the Sinclair House.

Mortimer sent a fragment cut from a card of the hotel, told him to register as G. Brown. Tenn., and to speak to no one unless, the person announced himself as B82 and presented a piece of pasteboard matching the cut card. Gilliland was especially cautioned not to speak to anybody about the depot, as Mortimer wrote that he had discharged his head clerk for dishonesty, and that the clerk was hanging about the depote trying to pick up Mortimer's customers with samples he had stolen from the writer.

Detective Reynolds said that he saw Tony Nelson go to the Sindlair House and approach Brown. He heard enough of Nelson's conversation to satisfy him that he was swindling the countryman, and then he arrested him. Reynolds took from Nelson letters that revealed Sidney Heyman as an accomplice.

Detectives Maguire and Crowley made affidavit that they went to 305 West Forty-eighth street and arrested Heyman. It is a two-story frame dwelling, and Heyman was occupying all of the house with his wife and a servant. In Heyman's office was a printing press, letters simisar to the one found on Nelson, 219 envelopes addressed to people fall over the United States, but principally in Missouri and Urah, and in one of the envelopes was a green goods circular signed by J. M. Osborne, cigar store, 828 Ninth avenue, and containing one-half of a genuine dollar bill.

An opium smoker's layout was also found in Heyman's house. Both Nelson and Heyman are opium flends. They are as sallow as Chinamen. Both were extremely nervous. Nelson said he was 24 years old, had no business, and lived at 241 West Fortisth street. He had nothing eise to sny. He made his mark, complaining that his hand trembled so he couldn't write. Heyman said that he was a photographer. He demanded an examination. Both cases were set down for hearing this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and the prisoners were locked up in default of \$2

comforts.

An order was sent out from Police Headquarters last night directing all the precinct detectives to report at Inspector Byrnes's office at 10
A. M. to-day. It is said that the Inspector wants
the ward officers to be more active in the detection of "green goods" swindlers, and the cigar
stores and barrooms that shelter them.

EXONERATING MR. WESTBROOK.

District Attorney Walker Says that the Attack on Him Was Esseloss. United States District Attorney Stephen A. Walker wrote to THE SUN yesterday that the removal of his special assistant, Mr. C. R.

Westbrook, had nothing to do with the testimony of W. Griswold in a customs case that he, Griswold, had been approached by a man unknown to him, who said that a retainer to a certain unnamed lawyer, alleged by the unknown to be a friend of Mr. Westbrook, would fix the case in favor of the importer. Mr. Walker says of Mr. Westbrook: "He is an upright and industrious lawyer

incapable of the offences which were only adroitly insinuated by Mr. Griswold. My letter of request for the vacation of Mr. brook's appointment was delivered in person by me to Assistant Secretary Maynard on Tuesby me to Assistant Secretary Maynard on Tuesday. Nov. 15 last, and the testimony of Mr. Griswold was given on Friday, Nov. 25, after Mr. Westbrook had been notified of his removal. "Westbrook had been notified of his removal." The testimony was allowed to be presented to the jury because Mr. Griswold's character had been impliedly attacked by his own evidence as to his habit during the years in guestion of paying to clerks in the Custom House who had the custody of all the papers in his cases, and whose duty it was to make up refund statements, commissions upon claims in respect to which he was acting as attorney. The opportunity and inducement to those interested in the case, including such Government employees, to alter the writings upon which the right of recovery in these actions solely denonds, were deemed sufficient proof in a former case, tried during the present term of court, to lead a jury to throw out items amounting to over \$11,000, as being based on the office of the former and the strengthening of the Athietics would like to have Camamounting to over \$11,000, as being based to the mild law the he stated that the Case found this class of proof inapplicable to the records produced, and I was the proposed of the cub are case found this class of proof inapplicable to the records produced and I safe the writings upon which the results of the cub are case found the class of proof inapplicable to the records produced and I safe the writings upon which the results are considered to the state of the cub are cased in the office of the former and Manager Sharisig left for the West he said; The safe were closested in the office of the former shareholds. Primary services at the Presbyterian Church, Rys. West in the Was York, 1: Greenhoods, 11. Errore-Brown, 24 2 1 8 0 1 4-17 greenhoods. 12. Primary founds and the service is the president. Penny present a service at the Presbyterian Church, Rys. West in the Was York, 1: Greenhoods, 11. Errore-Manager country, N. J. these well country, N. J. the was the first of case found this class of proof inapplicable to the records produced, and I agree in their conclusion. The testimony was, though perhaps not wholly irrelevant, certainly not conclusive of fraud on the part of any one in reference to the particular documents then before the court. It would have been perhaps wiser to withhold it altogether, as it gives an alleged excuse for the counter the counter of Griswold upon Westbrook, to which nobody would have paid any attention except that it was followed, not in fact, but in public knowledge, by Mr. Westbrook's retirement. In any case of altered public records I shall not be deterred by this little flurry from presenting the same evidence again. I am not in my own person in any fear of recoil or counter attack upon any such line as either Mr. Griswold or, any of the journals have adopted, and I should have kept slient except that another and a man worthy of my entire respect and esteem has been unjustly assailed.

A friend of Mr. Westbrook wrote yesterday to THE Sux denying the charges made against Mr. Westbrook by Mr. Griswold. The genteman, who does not care to publish his name, says:

"As every one knows who is acquainted with Mr. Westbrook, he is the last person in the world to whom any one would impute such proceedings as those of which Mr. Griswold by implication accuses him. Mr. Westbrook is a brother of the late Judge Westbrook. Years ago he was one of the leaders of the Ulster bur, possessed of a large practice. He left Kingston many years ago, giving up his practice to assume control of the great estate in Ogdensburgh and eisswhere in Bt. Lawrence county belonging to the late George Parish, Baron of Seitenberg. For years he was the confidential friend and advisor of such men as the late Dr. Williard Parker and the late Benjamin F. Butler of this city, and of Hobert Gordon of J. Morgan & Co. of London.

"He was for twenty-five years treasurer of the Rossie Iron Works, and only resigned at the urgent request of his friend. Daniel Magons, and in the custom House f

The Manhattan Athletic Club will have a 180-pound and a 140-pound boxing competition, open to all amateurs on Saturday evening, Dec. 31, for a gold medal. The Union Soat Club has elected the following officers: President, Thomas E. Crimmins: Vice-President, William D. Keitey; Secretary, Harry Roche: Treasurer, E. J. Connell; Captain, Thomas A. Fitzalmmons.

The Marine and Field Club of Brooklyn has erected a new club house at a cost of \$13,00.6. The two other club house on their grounds at Bash Basch are elemented to meet the wants of the members.

The Brooklyn Athletic Club has erected its toboggan slide for the winter. Mayor Whitney, Soas McLaughlin, Judge Courtney, and other well-known Brooklyn officials will test fits speed on the first coid snap.

The backers of Tom Connors of Fittsburgh have put ups forfeil for a wreating match between him and Evan Lewis. "The Strangier," of Chicago, the match to be for \$1,000 a side and to take place in Chicago on Dec. 10.

MINIATURE ALMANAG-THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 14 | Sun sets.... 4 28 | Moon rises... 9 23 High Water—This Day. Saudy Hook.10 23 | Gev. Island.10 44 | Hell Gate...12 33 Arrived-SUNDAY, Dec. 4.

Arrived—SCHDAY, Dec. 4.

Rs Alaska, Burray, Liverpool Nov. 28 and Queenstown 17th.

Rs Etruria, Cook, Liverpool Nov. 28 and Queenstown 17th.

Rs Buevia, Ludwig, Hamburg Nov. 21 and Havre 23d.

Rs La Bretarne, 19 Jousselin, Havre.

Ris Jercey City Horjoo, twames.

Rs Chille Coden, Thombson, 26 Ann's Bay.

Rs Chille Coden, 18 Ann's Bay.

Rs Chille Coden, 18 Ann's Bay.

Rs Chille Coden, 18 Ann's Bay.

Rs Guyandotte, Kelley, New port News.

Rs Herman Winter, Hallett, Roston.

Rhip Antoinette, Perguson, Hiogo,

Ship Angust, Jabung, Hamburg.

Elip Concta, Bryan, Forey,

Rark Hugherne, Bentsen, Beettin,

Hart Elieb, Ogelspen, Depresara.

Bart Zemal. Matthiesen, London.

48817480 002.

Se Le Champagne, from New York, at Havre Latter Prop remain room.

Latter Prop Generatory for Rew York, the Arrenda From Guesnatown for Rew York, the Arrenda From Guesnatown for Rew York, the Arrenda From Guesnatown for Book Prop.

HORACE GREELEY'S BON-IN-LAW.

Cel. Nicholas Smith's Management of the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have just seen the article in yesterday's Sun headed "Mr. Greeley's Son-in-law." Yes; I did marry the daughter of the great editor, but I did not know that in so doing I took the American press for a mother-in-law. However, I am really obliged to you for lifting the serpentquite as brazen as that of Moses, and as fondly worshipped by many—which has for years crept in the grass and sought to sting me

wherever I appeared.
No man knows better than you that Horac Greeley left no fortune. His insolvency at the time of his death was so well understood that, if I mistake not, you yourself proposed to raise a fund for the endowment of his daughters

time of his death was so well understood that, if I mistake not, you yourself proposed to raise a fund for the endowment of his daughters. His daughters afterward my wife, with agrace and delicacy that charmed me away off in the West, published a card declining to be thus enriched.

At the time of our marriage—and I blush to be forced to tell these things—she had just \$6,000, paid to her by the late Commodore Vanderbilt as a slight recognition of his obligation to Mr. Greeley for his great kindness to his unfortunate son. That money she used in buying a trousseau, and in defraying the expenses of her wedding.

At that time Mr. Greeley had been dead three years, and she had never received one dollar from his executors. The only money they had succeeded in collecting was \$6,000, which they, at her request, paid to Mrs. Cleveland as a legacy. Three years later the assets were turned over to me, but not one dollar in money. The absolute management of what appeared to be worthlose property was generously conceded to me. The rock which Alexander Hamilton struck was not dryer or less promising. A little while before Mrs. Smith's death she and her sister published a card in your paper, and in every other in New York, in answer to a similar calumny, and added. Our estates have more than doubled under his (my) management of it to zero; but whose did not? My sister-inlaw reposed absolute confidence in me, and I never consciously abused it. The estate was managed as one property. I am sure you will be glad to know that your statement concerning her financial condition is not true. Her portion of the \$60,000 I collected from the younger Vanderbilt she still has. Chappaqua is hers, and if all the propitious signs do not fall she will soon have, from the property I invested some of her money in, and much more of my own, a handsome return.

With John F. Cleveland's estate I had nothing whatever to do. The only money I ever touched for her were not satisfactory. As I was getting larger profits from my own money, she naturally d

ON THE BASE BALL FIELD.

by Connor. Mike Kelly had made several bets that Roger would perform the feat in three

than the \$5,000 they offered for him a month since. Manager Sharsig, it is said, will go direct to St. Louis, and he will bring Caruthers's contract back with him if such a thing is possible.

The Athletics are negotiating with Catcher Gibson, who has just been released from reservation by the Washington Club. Gibson is at Pottstown.

The Cleveland Club's Election.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 4 .- At a late meeting of the Cleveland Club stockholders last night the business of 1887 was closed up and preparawere elected: President, F. de H. Robison: Secretary, Davis Hawley; Treasurer, George W. retary. Davis Hawley: Treasurer. George w. Howe: Manager, James A. Williams. The exponditures last season were \$19,000 more than the receipts, and next season's team will cost \$34,000. Overtures for the release of hicCislan to Brooklyn were rejected. Catcher Clark of the same club may be bought. President Robison. Treasurer Howe, and Manager Williams will go to the Cincinnati meeting to work for the flity-cent tariff and in favor of an Eastern club for the Association vacancy.

The Quickest Voyage to Australia

From the St. James's Gasette.

The Orient line steamer Ormuz, which left Suez on the 27th ult., with the mails of the 21st ult. arrived at King George's Bound, Western Australia, on Monday evening, Nov. 14. landing the mails and those passengers who travelled with them in less than twenty-four days from London. The steamer maintained throughout an average speed of upward of 15% knots. which is considerably in advance of the best speed ever before attained on the Australian voyage. From the St. James's Gasette.

HOURS OF LEISURE.

Ball of the Alert Club, Arlington Hall, St. Mark's place, Ball of the William J. Kane Association, Caledonian Hall, Thursday evening. Hall of the Naval Veterana Arlington Hall, 19 St. Mark's place, to-night. Mark's place, to-night.

Road race gives by the Manhattan Athletic Club crosscountry team Wednesday.

Ball of the Veteran Volunteer Firemen of Brooklyn,
Academy of Music, to-night.

Lecture by Frof. Roatt Riss on "Journeys in Foreign
Lauda," Association it lail, Wednesday evening.

Anniversary celebration of the Jeffersonians at their lub rooms. 4 Morton street, Thursday evening. club rooms. 4 Morion strest, Thursday avening.

Reception and ball of the Association of Veteran Firemen, Lexington Avenue Opera House, to night.

Masquarede ball of the Right Pleasure Club, Glel's Grove Bill Assembly Roems, Belts street, Dec. 14.

Lecture by the Rav. D. W. Couch on "How to Win the Race," Seveniesinth Street Methodist Church, Thursday evening.

Dinner of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Twenty, third Assembly diarrict, Wednesday evening, Harlein Temple.

Lecture by the Rav. Henry J. Van Dyke on "The Yellowstone Park" before the Long Island Historical Society to morrow evening.

Before the Misterical Society, in the library at Second avenue and Rieventh street, to mercow evening, Edward Eggieston will read a paper on "Nathaniel Bacon, the Rabel."

Regiesion will read a paper on "Nathaniel Bacon, the Rebel."
Lecture by Dr. McGipm. entertainment and ball, under the auspiese of the diadetone Branch of the Irish National League. Brevoors Hall, in Fifty-fourth street, Thursday evening.
Lecture by the Rev. Henry A. Fowell in the Lee Avenue Consergational Church. Brooklyn, for the benefit of the fund for sick and distressed members, to morrow evening. Budject: "Fortunes and Fortune Tellers."
Lieus Erazmus M. Weaver, Second United States Artillery. Will read a paper on "Coast Defeuce—the Armanant Herach and Covernor's sland, Turnday a. 2 o'clock.
Lecture before the industrial Education Association at a University place, by William M. criftin of Newark.
Lecture before the Industrial Education Association at a University place, by William M. criftin of Newark.
on. "How to Reach the Mind," to morrow afternoon, and at the same place Friday afternoon, a lecture by the Sciency on "History; Its Scope. Methods, and Furness.

He State \$5,000. CHICAGO, Dec. 4.-Josef M. Diaz, Spaniard, 21 CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Josef M. Diaz. Spanlard, 21 years old. who has wealthy parents in New York, was arrested last night for the embezziemient of funds be longing to his employers. Fernandes & Suares, importers of cigars, in this city. The amount was supposed by the firm not to exceed \$500, but Irias when arrested confessed to making way with \$5,000. He spent the money principally thon a woman named Mamile Cox, alias "Restucky Sees." a sister of the wife of the last Capt. W. W. Hell of the United States Secret Service, where was recently tried for his murder and acceptable. Catarrh to Consumption.

Catarrh in its destructive force stands next to and un doubtedly leads on to consumption. It is therefore atsgular that those afflicted with this fearful disease should not make it the object of their lives to rid themselves of it. Deceptive remedies concected by ignorant pretenders to medical knowledge have weakened the confidence of the great majority of sufferers in all advertised remedies. They become resigned to a life of misery rather than torture themselves with doubtful palliatives.

But this will never do. Catarrh must be met at every stare and combated with all our might. In many cases the disease has assumed dangerous symptoms. The the disease has assumed dangerous symptoms. The bones and sartilage of the nose, the organs of hearing, of seeing, and of tasting are so affected as to be useless; the uvula so elongated, the throat so inflamed and irritated as to produce a constant and distressing cough. RANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional limitant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical and never failing.

cal and never failing.

Each package contains one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT, and an 126-PROVED INHALER, with treaties; price \$1.

POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston.

OLD FOLKS' PAINS.

Pull of comfort for all Pains, Inflammetria, and Weakhess of the Aged is the Cesticearn Amil-Pains Pinaser, the first Pinaser, POTTER DEUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Col. David E. Austen will resume command of the Thirteenth Regiment to-night, and will make an ad-dress in the Flatbush avenue armory. Infreenth Regiment to night and will make as accrees in the Flatbush avenue armory.

The Veteran Volunteer Firemen will hold their first annual ball in the Academy of Music to-night. The proceeds will be devoted to swell the fund for the widows and orphans of volunteer firemen.

Angelo Modie, an Italian, aged 28, whon entering his house, at 10 Carroll street, on Saturday night, was struck on the head with a brick thrown by an unknown person, and received a fracture of the skull. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

St. Angew's P. E. Church, in Forty-seventh street near Third avenue, was opened yesterday. The parish will remain under the direction of the Missionary Committee of the disocess until it becomes self-auppriting. The Rev. Dr. Stevens, the new Archdescon of the Brookyn district, will attend to the pulpit supply.

A week age James Kerns buried his wife. After pub.

A week ago James Kerns buried his wife. After pub-ting his four children in an orphan asylum, he took up-his residence with a relative in Wythe avenue, Williams-burgh. Yesterday morning he was found dead in the apartments at 128 North Sixth street, where his wife had died. A bottle partly filled with carbolic acid was at his side.

At his side.

Some men broke into St. Michael's Italian Episcopal Church in North Fifth street, Williamsburgh, on Saturday night, and after tearing up the carputa broke the furniture and destroyed the books in the pews and the Bible in the pulpit. Thieves also robbed St. Vincent de Faul's Uhurch, in North Sixth street, of two silver challees valued at \$23.

It was rumored yesterday in Brooklyn that District Assembly 40 would send men to liquor stores which are suppned with Leavy & Britton's heer to get evidence against the proprietors of violation of the law. This rumor caused some excitement among the police and the saloon keepers, and was the cause of much dryness to many Kuighta, who found it hard to get into a place to get a drink.

Business Motices.

Our "Customer" Ready-Made Clothing The attention of judges and close buyers is invited.
We have everything, Panis—Suits—Gvercoats—Uisters &c. Ac. We specify now—Suits—

The New Yorks Get an Easy Victory at San
Francisco.

San Francisco, Dec. 3.—The New Yorks
and Greenhoods played a game in the wind today. It was not a very good one, and the New
Yorks had it all their own way from the start.
The feature was a hit over the right field fence
by Connor. Mike Kelly had made several bets

ARNOLD .-- On Friday, Dec. 2, Julia A., widow of David P. Arnold.

Funeral services will be held at the Madison Avenue
Reformed Church, corner of 57th st., at 11 A. M. to-day,
Fininited, N., J., papers please copy,
BROWN.—On Baturday, Dec. 3, John H. Brown, aged

loved son of George and Mary Hanson, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 410 East 114th st., to-day at 1 o'clock.

HillTON.—On Dec. 3, Arthur P., only child of Arthur P. and Kate M. Hilton, aged 11 months.

Funeral services at 70 Clifton place. Brooklyn, to-day at 10 A. M.

JOHNSON.—On Saturday, Dec. 3, John H. Johnson, in the 3-6th year of his age.

It is self-by the st. on Twesday, Dec. 3, 11 o'clock A. M. Interment in Oakwood Gemetery, Mount Kiaco, N. Y. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

HARTIN.—A solemn anniversary requiem mass will be celebrated at the Church of the Holy Innocents, 37th st and Broadway, to-day at 10 A. M. for the happy reposed of the soul of the late bidward Martin. Er.

MiklikBACH.—On Dec. 3, of spinal meningitia, Rally, only child of Simon and Dorah Martin Str.

MiklikBACH.—On Baturday, Dec. 3, Henry Meisternin, in the 72d year of his age.

McCARTHY.—On Saturday, Dec. 3, Cassis, the beloved daughter of John and Mary and sister of Dennet F. Mo-Carthy.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Dec. t. at 1:30 P. M., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. W. C. Small, 420 Green with St.

McDONNELL.—Mary Ann McDounell, the beloved daughter of Alexander and Mary McDonnell, aged 17 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, 410 West 25th st., 140 Mer.

Georgette Treadwell, the beloved wife of Duane H. Mash, Funeral from St. Mark's Church, Basking Ridge, N. J., do-lay, on strival of train leaving Berclay st. at 9:10 A. M.

Fig.CE.—At Montelair, N. J., on Dec. 2 William Price, in his 79th year.

Fineral From St. Mark & Church, Basking Roge, N. J.
to-lay, on arrival of train leaving Barclay st. at 9:10
A. M.
PRICE — At Montclair, N. J., on Dec. 2. William Price,
in his 7th year, a residence of his daughter. Mrs. Corneflux Berrien, this afternoon on arrival of the 1:45 train
from foot of Chambers st. Kindly omit flowers.
FlaATT — At Yonkers, on Dec. 2. Alice G. Russell,
daughter of Mary C. and the late George Platt of London.
Engiand.
In erment at Woodlawn.
SMITH.— On Dec. 3. Patrick Joseph Smith, in the 30th
year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family, also those of his
brother. Mark Smith, are requested to attend the funeral
from his late residence. Si Bioomfield at, Hoboksen, N.
J., on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at I o'clock sharp. Interment in
Calvary Cemetery.
EULLIYAN.—On Sunday, Dec. 4, at his late residence,
if West lith st., Algernon S. Sullivan, aged 50 years.
ROUTH Wilther At Rooton.
Beach of the funeral
services at her late residence, 2 Worcester square, Bosten, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at I o'clock
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral
services at her late residence, 2 Worcester square, Bosten, on Tuesday, Dec. 6, at I o'clock.

WILLIAM P. MOORE, AUCTIONEER. MOORE'S AUCTION GALLERIES, 200 5TH AV.

THE D'HUYVETTER COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS
BY MANY OF THE LEADING ARTISTS
Dutch, Relgian, and French Schools,
Including fine exhinite examples of Beuner, Beauqueons Brisso de Warville, Brouillet, Carpenter, Col. Dargeian Legangia, Marie, Morion, Mosler, Pasini, Perraillet, Pinchert, Fortielle, Rosiota, Rosierse, Schaefela, Ten Kats, Van den Bos, Van Eiton, Van Leemputten, Verhan, Veyrassat, Washington.

NOW ON VIEW,
AFTERNOUNS OF SALE,
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY,
Dec. 7, 8, and 9, 3 o'clock cach day.

CAUTION. The public is cautioned against sending any advertisaments designed for This SUN through the advertising sceney of J. F. Phillips & Co., as we decline to have any business dealings with that agency.

M. N. AQUIRP & SONS, B7 PULTON ST., N. Y., the best piace to purchase fine diamonds, watches, and sterling silver, guaranteed as represented, at lowest prices. Repairing fine watches a specialty.

Financial.

THE HICHMOND AND WEST POINT I TERMINAL RAILWAY AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—The animal meeting of the stockholders for the election of Freederst and Directors, and for the transition of such other business as it may be proper to consider, will take place at the office of the company in the city of Nichmond, on the 18th day of December 1857, at 12 o clock N.

The transfer books will close Friday, December 2, at 3 o clock P. M., and will reopen Wednesday, December 14, at 10 o clock A. M.

Richard BROOKE, NEW MAYEN AND HART.

NEW YORK, NEW HAYEN AND HAET.
N FORD RAILBOAD COMPANY NEW HAVEN, Conn.,
Dec. 3, 1887.—The stock transfer books of this company
will be closed from the 6th inst, until the 4th prox.,
both days inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors,
both days inclusive. By own. L EqUILE, Treasmers.